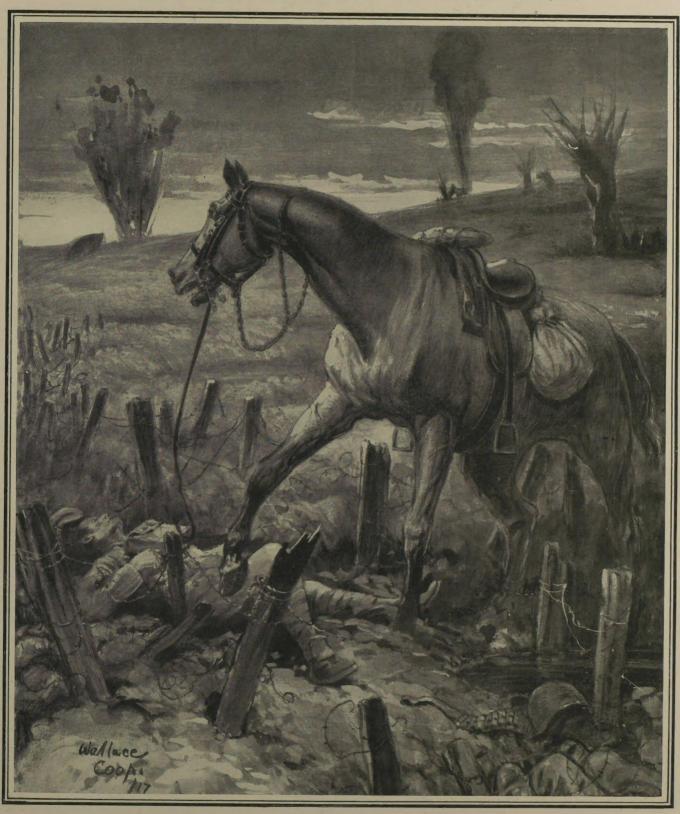
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SEVENPENCE.

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FIDELITY.

Nothing could be more pathetic than the sight of a terrified horse left alone on the battlefield. During one of the recent battles before Ypres, a machine-gun officer acting in a forward capacity, who had been reconnoitring, informed an artillery officer that there was a riderless horse standing beside its dead rider, to whom it was evidently still

faithful. The artillery officer went to the place indicated, and found the horse, which was apparently one of a gun-team. It was evidently in an exhausted state, and had become entangled in wire near its dead master. Not far away was a Tank, which is seen in the left background of the illustration.

DRAWN BY WALLACE COOP, FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYR-WITNESS. COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE primary fact to-day is that the friends of Prussia, who have spent their lives in explaining her triumphant militarism, are now explaining her triumphant militarism, are now explaining it away! I said something last week about the ProGerman Continental Times, in which a writer denounced my work upon this page; and this week I have left over some loose ends of his very loose argument. But most of it is at once stated and answered in the above summary of the new Pro-German policy. The writer was generally concerned to show that the Germans really have a great dislike of military arrogance; and, if it happened to serve the new plan for a German peace, he would doubtless try to show that the Germans have a great dislike of music. The evidence he offers is mostly too trivial to detain us here. He calmly affirms, for instance, that the Germans never boast, like the other great nations, and adds.

the Germans have a great dislike of music. The evidence he offers is mostly too trivial to detain us here. He calmly affirms, for instance, that the Germans never boast, like the other great nations, and adds. "They have a popular motto: 'Selbstlob stinkt'—self-praise stinks!" I might mildly remark that even the benighted English have a proverb: "Self-praise is no recommendation"; but I should hesitate to offer this as a proof that the English never praise themselves. Nor will I discuss with him whether certain details on which he dwells, to show that the word "English" is still to be found in Germany, unaccompanied by the word "Strafe" (as in the names of hotels, etc.), prove anything more than the fact that we still play Beethoven or have not pulled down the Albert Memorial. I may say something later on about his amusing and yet pathetic mi conception of the French character, for his subjects are more suggestive than his remarks. Indeed, there is a certain richness and value in a statement of which every sentence is a mistake, because every sentence would make an essay. Here, however, I will pass on to a more essent al matter.

Although the writer in the Continental Times is astonished that his style should be mistaken for a German's, it is, as a fact, very much Germanised, and especially so in the trick of perpetually using emphasis, not so as to make things clear, but so as to make them incomprehensible. Nevertheless, it is possible to pick out of a most confusing mass of verbiage one or two coherent assertions which at least mean something, and may therefore be discussed. Thus, in a verbal portrait of mys If, in the course of which he compares me to an attorney, a whale, a juggler, a devil-worshipper, a mediævalist, a conjurer, a burbler (whatever that may be), and a balloon, I can find one clear and rather curious remark about me. He says: "The Chestertonian formula is still further complicated by a private system of morals, ethics, and religion, which he exalts into the one incomparable standard." And he goes on to suggest that this produces my sense of the

Prussian indifference to right and wrong. I have devised an esotene and inner doctrine by which the violation of treaties, which is generally regarded as blameless or desirable, is in some subtle way open to objection. The shooting of non-combatants, the ship-wrecking of neutrals—amusements which would naturally pass amid general indifference or approval—appear to my diseased and secretive mind to savour in some way of offence. This part of the subject, however, I will leave on one side for the moment, for the writer passes on from the personal matter, which is trivial, to an impersonal matter which is important. "I ridiculed the infantile obsession which he and his friend Belloc entertain of the atheism of the Prussian aristocracy and army, and his unearthly logic, ballooning lightly beyond all realities, cries out: "It is the whole point that they do think a Prussian Junker pious—and that they think hat is piety '—' that' being the legend of the Prussian which English policy has found it convenient to invent."

Now it is largely on the exceedingly simple un truth in the last phrase that the whole European question turns. The legend of the Prussian, as an insolent and rapacious militarist, is not a thing which

English policy found it useful to invent. On the contrary, it was a thing which English policy, for a long time, unfortunately found it useful to disguise. The English were almost the only people in Europe who were not allowed to realise that the Prussian was both a prig and a brute. Originally it was not only the general opinion of Europe, it was also the general opinion of Germany, that he was a prig and a brute. In the year 1800, let us say, such talk of Prussian brutality would have been much better understood in Bavaria than in Britain. Germany has never been kept in ignorance of the idea that Prussia is brutal. Nor has she now been converted to the idea that Prussia is not brutal. She has simply been converted to brutality. The other Germans have again and again called the Prus ian callous and offensive; and they



ABOARD A BRITISH BATTLE-SHIP: AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN IN ACTION.

Official Photograph.

have now called for his help because he is callous and offensive, because they have been persuaded that it is a fine thing to be. The Pro-German writer takes a fact, which was not only a proverb in Europe but a proverb even in Germany, and represents it as a fiction fiendishly invented by the only people from whom it was at all successfully concealed.

This is, it may be said in passing, the very simple answer to the reproaches he levels against me for my insensibility to the realisation of many of my own more romantic dreams in Bavaria. They are not, I imagine, any more realised there than in the parts of France or Italy, where I have myself found them. But in so far as Bavarians did stand for this spirit, it is the wors for them that they did not stand up for it. If that was the soul of Bavaria, then Bavaria has sold her soul. She has sold it for safety behind the iron shield of a power which nobody in the world, least of all the Bavarians themselves, ever regarded as anything but the mo tal enemy of such a soul. And the sin of South Germany has been especially this: that it has humbled itself before the heathen from the north, not although, but because, he was heathen. It has accepted the creed that cruel and cold-blooded

methods are the only business methods. The writer observes: "Houston Stewart Chamberlain has become a Bavarian—Gilbert Keith Chesterton, though h knew it not, has always been one—before the war." Houston Stewart Chamberlain has not become a Bavarian; for it was only in his power to become a Bavarian; for it was only in his power to become a Bavarian, I can only hope that I might have distinguished myself by saying a word in favour of Bavaria, when her influence in the world was vanishing into that spiritual void called Prussia. As it is, Bavaria is simply a conquered country like Belgium, with the great superiority, on the side of the Belgians, that they fought before they were conquered. I should no more think of discussing the European situation with the Bavarian than of discussing it with the Kaiser's horse or the Crown

of discussing it with the Kaiser's horse or the Crown Prince's dog. Very likely the Bavarian was a romantic figure, when he was anything; when he cut any figure at all in European politics. Today we do not talk to him, but to his master

To explain to the poor Germanised gentleman the nature of the very dangerous thing called France would open vistas of difficulty. He seems much distressed because the French call glory, "gloire"; and, indeed, in a sense, this is the whole point. The French call glory glory; they recognise realistically that such an ambition exists in men, and they call it by its name. In calling it by its name they put it in its place; which is higher than greed and lower than religion. The French call glory glory; and the Germans call it "the real miracle of German resistance to the whole world," "the simply marvellous nature of their achievements," "German superiority and all its superhuman ascendancy," the higher culture, the coming race, the new religion, and all the rest of the rubbish. It is the whole point that they brag without even knowing they are bragging, because they cannot think that the tallest talk can come up to the height of their merits. It is the whole point that, when offered to them, a compliment is only a commonplace. A Frenchman never makes this mistake. He writes rhetoric rhetorically and romance romantically, because he likes doing each separate thing with logical thoroughness; but he knows quite well that it is rhetoric or romance. When Danton said, "We fling to the kings as a gage of battle the head of a king," he did not think he was making an ordinary remark. He was talking for effect—for a definite effect. But when the German Emperer, talking of some twopenny intrigues about Morocco, said, "I flung down the glove to France," he was saying a thing pompously that might just as well have been said prosaically. And he was saying it because pomposity was a mere habit, and part of his view of himself. The same

he was saying it because pomposity was a mere habit, and part of his view of himself. The same French tendency to clear differentiation, and the delib-crate pursuit of distinct aims, can be seen in some of the French disciplinary measures of which the Pro-German writer complains. I should not care to rely on his facts; but I should think it very probable that the French Government did apply a censorship in war-time more strictly than either the Germans or the English. It would be quite in the national character; but it is a character which I despair of describing to anybody so much soaked in the sulky sentimentalism of modern Germany. I will merely remark that the French use oratory with an object; they impose silence with an object; and when they have tom people in pieces, it has been with an object, if only the object of revenge. But when a blast of bestial things broke on the world the instant after the Belgian line was crossed, we knew the presence of something which is not in the same world with the most wicked revenge. It was an insanity of success, a mere intoxication of triumph over the weak, a horrible holiday like the sins committed in a dream. It was well for it that, for those few weeks, she thought she had succeeded. For since then the world has known what it had need to know, and the nature of something with which Christendom cannot live.



"SAVE MONEY, SAVE FOOD, SAVE IN CLOTHING, SAVE IN LUXURIES, AND SAVE LABOUR": MR. LLOYD GEORGE SPEAKING AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE NEW WAR SAVINGS CAMPAIGN AT THE ALBERT HALL,

The Prime Minister made one of his inspiring war speeches at the great meeting held in the Albert Hall on October 22, to inaugurate the new War Savings Campaign. Sir Robert Kindersley, who presided, opened the proceedings, and among the other speakers were Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and General Smuts. In our photograph the figures on the platform in he front row are (from left to right): Mr. G. N. Barnes, Lord Milner, Lord Curzon, Mr. Lloyd George (speaking), Sir Robert Kindersley, Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Edward Carson, and General Smuts, "The magnificent enthusiasm of this great meeting in the fourth year of this war," said the Premier, "is the best proof of the determination of this country to prosecute the war until

victory rests on the banners of our native land. . . . I see no terms in sight which would lead to an enduring peace. . . The real enemy is the war spirit fostered in Prussia. . . This war spirit is enshrined at Potsdam, and there will be no peace in the world and no liberty until that shrine is shattered. . . . Time is on our side, but we must make a good use of it. To win through, you must last out. . . . Save money, save food, save in clothing, save in luxuries, and save labour, and armies must save in men. We must increase production in every direction, and, above all, let us cultivate patience, endurance, and steadfastness. . . . Keep steady and we will win."

FLANDERS BATTLEFIELD METHODS: COPING WITH THE MUD.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



WITH SPADES AND MUD-SHOVELS AND SCRAPERS ON SHOULDER: CROSSING NEWLY WON GROUND DURING THE FIGHTING TO CLEAR UP ROADS.



AT WORK ON THE MUD; LADLING AND SHOVELLING ASIDE THE MUD ALONG A BATTLEFIELD ROAD



DURING A BATTLE FOR PASSCHENDAELE RIDGE: IRISH GUARDSMEN RESTING WHILE TAKING UP "DUCK-BOARDS," TO RELAY.



DURING A BATTLE FOR PASSCHENDAELE RIDGE: LOADING PACK-ANIMALS WITH "DUCK-BOARDS" AT A STORE-YARD DUMP CLOSE BEHIND THE FIGHTING.



ROAD-MAKING AND MENDING ON A TRANSPORT AND AMMUNITION MAIN THOROUGHFARE: DIGGING AND DEEPENING ROADSIDE TRENCHES TO DRAIN OFF.



AT A POINT IN FRONT OF THE SECTION OF ALLIED LINE FACING HOULT-HULST FOREST: ONE OF OUR OFFICERS HAVING A CHAT WITH A POILU.

The state of ground during the heavy October rainfall has never stopped an attack in battle. On occasion during the battle astride the Passchendaale Ridge, the weather compelled the curtailment of the attack after our first objectives had been gained, and prevented the advance against the second objectives laid down in the day's programme. But that was because the driving squalls of thick rain and dense, low-lying mists caused low visibility and blanketed-in everything, making the fighting blindfold work. It has been so stated explicitly. The quagmires and slippery mud of the battlefield, terribly

difficult as it made the going, was overcome successfully and got through in spite of the retarding of the advance in consequence. The condition of the ground, as a fact, had been taken into consideration in advance, and every possible provision to cope with that difficulty arranged for. As the third and fourth illustrations show, one of the measures taken in anticipation was the provision of "grids," or short transverse battens fastened crosswise on light longitudinals in lengths of six or eight feet—"duck-boards," the men call them. Stacks of these were collected ready at "dumps."

THE PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT'S VISIT: AT THE FRONT AND IN ENGLAND.

PHOTOGRAPH No. 1, FRENCH OFFICIAL; 2, BRITISH OFFICIAL; 3 AND 5, SUPPLIED BY NEWS ILLUSTRATIONS; 4, BY ALFIERI.



SENHOR MACHADO ON THE FRENCH FRONT: AT A FOMBARDED VILLAGE WITH THE PORTUGUESE PREMIER, SENHOR COSTA, AND PRESIDENT POINCARÉ.



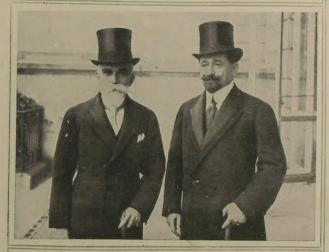
CLOSE OF THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT AND PORTU-GUESE CONTINGENT: SENHOR MACHADO'S (LEFT) GOOD-DYE TO SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.



LIKELY TO BE A HISTORIC EPISODE IN THE ANNALS OF ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL: THE PRESIDENT HOLDING A REVIEW OF THE PORTUGUESE FORCE TRAINING IN THIS COUNTRY, WITH THE FLAGS OF THE TWO NATIONS FLYING AT THE SALUTING-POINT SIDE BY SIDE.



AT THE PORTUGUESE LEGATION IN LONDON: KING GEORGE LEAVING AFTER HIS RETURN VISIT TO THE PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT AND PREMIER.



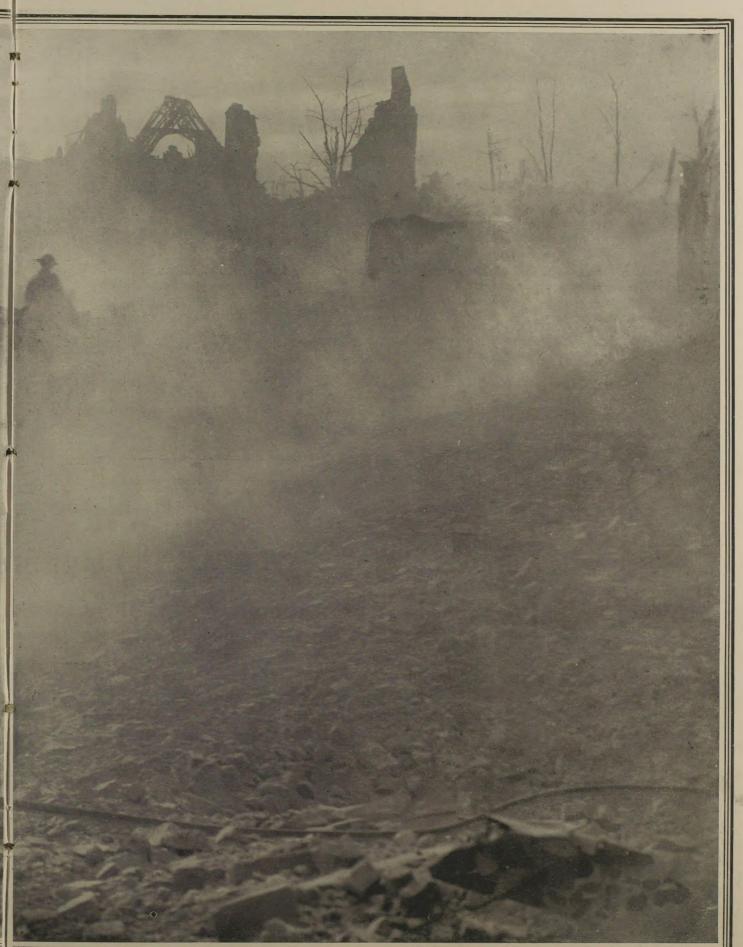
THE TWO FOREMOST MEN OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC: PRESIDENT MACHADO (LEFT) AND THE PRIME MINISTER, SENHOR CCSTA (RIGHT).

Senhor Bernardino Machado, President of the Fortuguese Republic, together with Senhor Costa, the Portuguese Frime Minister has been visiting France and England. Senhor Machado visited the French Front at Verdun and Rheims, and elsewhere, and also inspected a number of Portuguese troops at the front. In turn, he visited the British Front. He also went to I aris as the guest of the French Government. Quite recently the Portuguese I resident and Premier have been in England. They visited the King and dined at Buckingham Falace, being also entertained at dinner by the Cabinet. Senhor Machado reviewed the Portuguese troops undergoing war-training in this country. In

the first illustration, President Machado (left) is seen with Senhor Costa (right) visiting a bombarded township in Northern France, in company with President Poincaré. The distinguished trio are shown after arriving with their entourage during a motor-car tour at the Front. In the second, the President is bidding good-bye to Sir Douglas Haig after visiting the British Front. The special inspection review of Portuguese troops in training in England, held by the President, is shown in the third illustration. The flags of England and Portugal appear flying side by side. The fourth shows the King leaving the Portuguese Legation in London, after returning the President's call.

IN THE DUST OF A DEAD CITY: BRITISH TROOPS MOVING UP AMID THE RUINS OF YPRES.





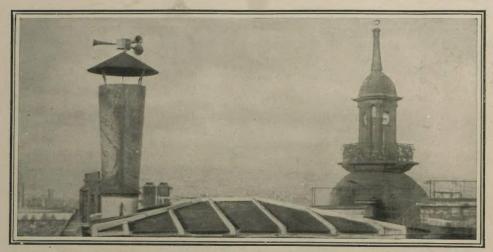
DURING AN INTERVAL OF DRY WEATHER: DUST CLOUDS SURROUNDING A CARRIAGE-LOAD OF BRITISH SOLDIERS DRIVING THROUGH YPRES TO THE FRONT.

Latterly, rain and mud have been the chief features of conditions on the Flanders front, but there have been dry intervals, when the wind stirred up the dust. Ypres is

a dead city, as far as its architectural glories are concerned. The heaps of débris and tumbled masonry would, doubtless, dry more quickly than the soi! in open country.

WHEN ENEMY AIRCRAFT APPROACH: HOW PARIS IS WARNED BY SYREN.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY TOPICAL.



FOR ENSURING THE DISSEMINATION OF THE WARNING SOUND IN ALL DIRECTIONS, WHATEVER THE WIND: A TRIPLE TRUMPET FITTED ON THE COWL OF A CHIMNEY.



PERCHED HIGH UP ABOVE ALL THE BUILDINGS IN THE SURROUNDING QUARTER: ONE OF THE TRENCH TYPE OF PORTABLE SYREN3 BEING MANIPULATED BY A LOOK-OUT MAN,

The specially devised methods which have been adopted after experiments by the French authorities in charge of the defence arrangements in Paris, against visits of hostile aircraft, are generally known to be very complete, and to have proved up to the present remarkably effective and satisfactory. In regard to the system made use of for giving warnings to the people of the city of any approach of the enemy, one of the latest methods adopted is by the employment of a widespread series of



FOR SENDING FORTH THE GREATEST POSSIBLE VOLUME OF SOUND ALL OVER A NEIGHBOURHOOD: A POWERFUL ELECTRIC SYREN, OR "HOOTER," BEING ADJUSTED IN POSITION ON THE ROOF OF A TALL BUILDING.



AT A TRIAL OF THE SYREN-WARNING SYSTEM: M. GUICHARD, GENERAL SCHLUMBERGER, COMMANDER PERRIN, AND OTHERS ON A ROOF WHILE CONDUCTING EXPERIMENTS.

powerful syrens, similar to the syrens that are used for giving warnings in the trenches on the French front. The syrens in Paris are posted on high localities surrounding the city. Some, as shown in the illustrations on this page, are fixed up above chimneys or on raised platforms on the roofs of various buildings of sufficient altitude. The travelling of the warning blast, or blasts, is thus assured over a considerable area. There are other devices of the same nature which are used as well.

"ALL CLEAR" BY BUGLE CALL: IN LONDON AFTER AN AIR-RAID.

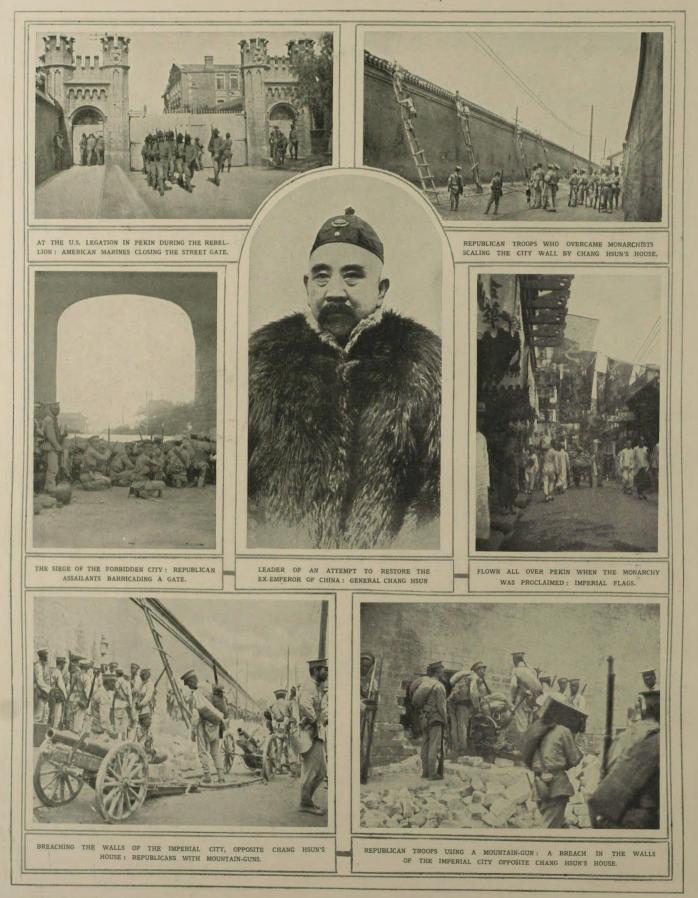
DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



On October 18 it was announced that the authorities had decided to give the "All Clear" signal in London after air-raids by means of bugle-calls. It was not long before the new system came into operation, in connection with the raid of October 19-20, when took place system came into operation, in connection with the raid of October 19-20, when took place the Zeppelin attack on London which ended so disastrously for the raiders during their ret.rn voyage over France. After the enemy had left, the first "All Clear," blow: by the car.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

men, or in some cases by Boy Scouts, in motor-cars, was given in the London area soon after the official notification had been issued. Our drawing shows one of the cars,

CHANG HSUN'S REBELLION IN CHINA: A SHORT-LIVED RESTORATION.



The short-lived attempt to restore the Imperial régime in China, mace by General Chang Hsun early in July, has been already illustrated in these pages, by photographs published in our issue for September 22. The fresh photographs given above are only just to hand. General Chang Hsun's rebellion against the Chinese Republic took place shortly before China declared war against Germany and Austria. As we wrote in connection with our previous illustrations, "he marched to Pekin, occupied the Palace, and placed the Joung Emperor, Hs. an Tung, on the throne; but within a fortnight the Republican forces captured the Palace, once more dethroned the Emperor, and re-established the Republic."

A French writer, M. André Dubosq, says: "The Restoration lasted only twelve days. On July 12 the Republican troops . . . attacked the city and entered the Temple of Heaven, where Chang Hsun's troops were quartered (and where already an aeroplane had dropped three bombs), killed or captured them, and then marched to Chang Hsun's house at the back of the Imperial City. Chang Hsun defended himself for a time and then fled, in a German motor-car, to the Dutch Legation. The Republican troops set his house on fire. . . . Such was the inglorious end of this coup de main, in which Germany had not been unconcerned."

LOCOMOTIVES FOR THE FRONT: A ROUGH CROSS-CHANNEL PASSAGE.

DRAWN BY CHARLES PEARS, R.O.I.



A military measure which has for a long time now been known to all the world, although the fact that such a thing was taking place was at first necessarily kept as a closely guarded official secret, forms the subject of the illustration on this page. One of our cross-Channel transports is seen on a rough day with a heavy sea running, while on passage to France with a deck-load of British railway engines for troop and munition transport service in Northern France, and along the Western Front. In previous issues

and in several numbers of the "Illustrated War News" also, we have shown locomotives and relling stock belonging to some of our great English railway systems, and formerly familier objects at various London railway termini, engaged on war-work in some of the distant war-areas—such as, for example, in Egypt. The present illustration also shows one of the reasons why we have, for the present, to put up with fewer train services and curtailed railway travelling and traffic facilities.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

"SOMETHING WITHOUT WHICH THERE WOULD BE NO WESTERN FRONT."

DRAWINGS BY MR. MUIRHEAD BONE; REPRODUCED, BY PERMISSION, FROM PART X. OF "THE WESTERN FRONT."



1. "THUS THE WORK OF SHIPBUILDING NEVER CEASES WHILE THE WHOLE YARD IS RE-MADE": RECONSTRUCTING A SHIPYARD.

These remarkably fine drawings by Mr. Muirhead Bone, official British war-artist, are reproduced, by permission of the authorities, from Part Ten of his series entitled "The Western Front," This Part is devoted to Shipbuilding, and contains twenty-one subjects. As the Introduction well says: "Here are drawings, if not of the Western Front, yet of something without which there would be no Western Front, for Britain, at

2. BUILDING A STANDARD SHIP: THE INTERIOR OF THE HULL, SEEN FROM THE BOWS, BEFORE THE FRAMING IS COMPLETE OR BULK-HEADS ARE FITTED.

any rate." The upper drawing on the left-hand page shows "An old yard in process of modernisation. While work goes forward on a large ship, on the old stocks to the right, new slips are being built across the old dock on the left. Thus the work of shipbuilding never ceases while the whole yard is re-made." Of the subject below (on the left-hand page) we read: "The interior of the hull is seen from the bows. The

HOW IT IS WE "CAN CARRY ON WAR OVERSEAS": SHIP-BUILDING.

DRAWINGS BY MR. MUIRHEAD BONE; REPRODUCED, BY PERMISSION, FROM PART X. OF "THE WESTERN FRONT."



1. METHODS LIKE THOSE USED TO RAISE. "THE GREAT OBELISK IN THE SQUARE OF ST. PETER'S": LOWERING A BOILER INTO A SHIP.

framing is not yet complete, and there are as yet no bulk-heads dividing the ship into compartments." Of the upper drawing on the right-hand page, an explanatory note says: "The ship's hull is complete, and the time for launching near. To lower the huge weight of the boiler cannily into its home in the depths of the ship, a complicated and yet primitive system of tackle is employed. There must have been some such

2. UNDERNEATH A SHIP :"THE HUGENESS OF A MODERN LINER'S HULL IS NEVER ' MORE IMPOSING" THAN WHEN IT IS SEEN FROM UNDERNEATH.

arrangement of straining, adjusting, and counter-straining lines and pulleys when Fontana raised the great obelisk in the Square of St. Peter's.'' A note on the lower (right-hand page) drawing says: "The hugeness of a liner's hull is never more imposing than when it is seen from underneath, while still on the stocks or in dry dock." The drawing strongly confirms this.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]







SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE COMING OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

before

ONE need not be a prophet to foresee that by the end of the war—if not before that much-desired consummation—we that much-desired consummation—we shall be forced to adopt the metric system of weights and measures. This result is in fact as inevitable as any logical conclusion that can be thought of. If we are to pay even the interest on the enormous debt that we have been piling up during the last three years, we must largely increase our output and sale of manufactured goods. We can only do this by increasing correspondingly our export trade; and our export trade, out-taken our colonies, is export trade, out-taken our colonies, is conducted with nations and peoples who have all, with singular unanimity, long have all, with singular unanimity, long since adopted the metric system. But we can only induce our foreign customers to take our goods by pleasing them, and there is no single habit of ours which more annoys them than our insular trick of keeping to a system of weights and measures which the rest of the world, rightly or wrongly, thinks antiquated, and which, moreover, gives a great deal of trouble to anyone brought up on a decimal system to acquire. Wherefore the metric system will have to be adopted by us.

Whether this will make any very great difference to our present ways and customs may be doubted. Our pound avoirdupois is so very near half a kiloavoirdupois is so very near half a kilogramme—o:45359 is the exact decimal fraction—that to most people the two weights may in small transactions be taken as identical. The difference between I lb, and ½ kilo. of chocolates for instance would be' inappreciable, and would never be noticed by the fair consumer. Hence in a little time after the change those of us who are not concerned in wholesale trade would be thinking in half-kilos instead of in pounds, and no one would be inconvenienced, while our children's education

will have to be adopted by us.

our children's education would be materially shortened in its earliest stage. Measure presents more difficulties than weight, be cause here the figures are larger. It is not difficult to remember that 4 inches are but a very little over 10 centimetres, or even that a metre is 1 yard and a little over 3 1-3 inches, 39'37079 inches being again the exact figure. But when we come to long distances instead of short measures, the difference is accentuated; and, although a kilometre is nearly 5-8 of a mile, the fraction is one not easy to remember and difficult to handle. So, too, the litre—which is practically the unit of liquid measure in Franceis nearly 1½ pints of imperial measure; which is again an awkward figure to handle, the exact equivalent being 0.2200968 of an imperial gallon. When the conversion comes, we shall probably find that in both distances and liquid measures the mass of the people will for a long time keep to their earlier system for everyday matters—which, after all, is what they still do with many local weights and measures in France.



MONUMENT TO A FAMOUS FRENCH AIRMAN KILLED IN THE WAR: PÉCOUD'S MEMORIAL UNVEILED-WITH ALSATIAN CHILDREN WHO SOLD SOUVENIR MEDALS

The inscription on the monument reads: "Adolphe Pegoud, born 13 June, 1889. His aerial exploits throughout the world earned him the name of 'King of the Air.' Soldier-airman, 2 August, 1914: Sub-Lieutenant, 15 July, 1915: Chtvalier of the Legion of Honour: Médaille Militaire: mentioned in the Order of the Day of the Army five times. Died, 31 August, 1915."

French Official Photograph.



THE FRENCH MANNER OF HONOURING THE GRAVES OF THEIR DEAD: A CEMETERY FOR FALLEN SOLDIERS ON THE AISNE .- [French Official Photograph.]

There remains the question of the alteration of coinage, which will severely tax the wisdom of the Legislature or of the inevitable Committee to which

Legislature or of the inevitable Committee to which it will be entrusted. Is the English sovereign to be cast down from the pride of place which it occupied in the world until, at any rate, the outbreak of the present war? Or are we to give up our age-long system of shillings, half-crowns, and sixpences, with which we are familiar from our earliest interest for some complicated system of which we are laminar from our earliest infancy, for some complicated system of dollars, quarters, dimes, and cents which it will take most of us a long time to learn? These questions are much more serious than any arising out of weights and measures, because, as we shall pre-sently see, they will directly affect the sently see, they will directly affect the problem of retail prices, the rise of which already presses very hardly on people of limited income, and is not likely to cease with the declaration of peace. The system which would make the least change would, perhaps, be to retain the sovereign in its present recitize team the sovereign would, perhaps, be to retain the sovereign in its present position, together with the florin (which used to be marked with the legend" One-tenth of a pound"), while making the penny not 1-24th as at present, but 1-25th of this. We should then have 100 farthings in the florin instead of 96 as at present, and if these were called cents instead of farthings no one would be any the worse. In the same way, the nenny would alter In the same way, the penny would alter in value, if it were thought worth while to retain it, although handy nickel coins corresponding to fractions of a florin might in time come to replace the inconvenient and odorous "copper."

> The great pull of such an alteration would be that a rise in prices could be adjusted to small quantities of commodiadjusted to sman quantities of common-ties with greater accuracy, and therefore less hardship on the community, than at present. Butter, for instance, was be-fore the war charged for in all the cheaper

restaurants at a penny the pat. Directly
the price rose, this was
raised to three-halfpence,
although no one can contend that this sudden rise was justified by an increase of fifty per cent. in the price at which the vendor bought it. So, too, with beer, which leaped from the fourpence a pint at which it was sold across the counter before the war to its present price of a shilling for the better kinds by increases of a penny and twopence at rapidly recurring intervals. Bread, again, has followed the same course; and although the Government has now taken the matter in hand—with consequences not yet to be judged—one of the chief difficulties in every case was to find an intermediate figure by which the price could be raised or lowered. Pence are really the lowest denomination of money in which the retail vendor at present thinks; and the reduction to cents would, therefore, benefit no one so much as the very while retriever. poor, while putting no greater strain on their powers of reckoning.—F. L.

CADETS IN TRAINING FOR THE FRONT: STAGES IN THE EARLIER SHAPING.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY SPORT AND GENERAL.



On this page are seen junior cadets for commissions, who are qualifying in the regulation course of instruction, on much the same lines as those who, before the war, entered at Sandhurst for the cavalry and infantry of the Guards and Line, or at Woolwich for the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery—Horse, Field, and Garrison. The length of the term under instruction has been cut down to the shortest period in which efficiency can be acquired, and the curriculum adapted to immediate battlefield methods, as far as possible concurrently with a scientific grounding in primary essentials. O.T.C. cadets,

particularly the R.E. and R.A., supply a recruiting source. The cadets whom one sees now and then in officers' uniform with white bands round their caps on short leave in London from training camps and establishments in various parts of the country, form a different and more or less emergency category by themselves. The latter are specially selected men, some in their twenties or early thirties, selected from the ranks of the "New Army" at the Front, and sent to England to train for a brief period as officers and receive commissions on being finally passed.

ARTILLERY CADETS IN TRAINING FOR THE FRONT: PART OF THE PRACTICAL WAR-COURSE THEY GO THROUGH.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY



TURNING OUT FOR A MORNING'S GUN-DRILL, CADETS MAN-HANDLING A FIELD-PIECE-BRINGING IT OUT FROM THE SHEDS.



ON THE DRILL-GROUND WITH A FIELD-ARTILLERY GUN: AN OFFICER-INSTRUCTOR GIVING A CLASS PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION FOR THE WORK IN HAND.



A DRILL BATTERY, AS DRAWN UP IN LINE DURING ACTION: CADET GUNNERS, WITH



GETTING THE SIGHTS ON THE ENEMY: THE CADET CAPTAIN OF A GUN MOTIONING "TRAIL RIGHT" OR "TRAIL LEFT" TO THE GUN-LAYER WITH THE TRAVERSING-LEVER IN REAR.

CADETS IN THE MIDST OF ACTION: ONE "NUMBER" LOADING THE NEXT ROUND INTO THE BREECH-CHAMBER, WHILE ANOTHER IS ABOUT TO SWING-TO THE BREECH-BLOCK.



Cadets for artillery commissions' are seen here during their instructional training, as the courses are being carried out under present-time war conditions. The war-course now adopted and universal differs nothing in thoroughness from the normal instruction of our cadets of former days, which at all times has been noted for turning out some of the finest and most capable leaders, and fighters in the world. Non-essentials, under present conditions, have been everywhere excised from the programme courses of drills and studies, and all the energies of our training establishments are congentrated on what the experiences of the war have proved essential or indispensable. Cadets are passed through the classes as rapidly as possible

SPORT AND GENERAL.



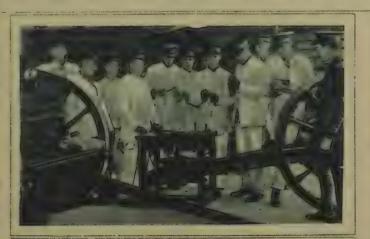
A CADET GUN-SOUAD AND THEIR GUN DURING GUN-LAYING DRILL: A SNAPSHOT WHILE AWAITING ORDERS FROM THE OFFICER IN CHARGE.



EXACTLY AS OUR ARTILLERYMEN ON THE WESTERN FRONT ARE DOING IN ACTION: A CADET FIELD-GUN TEAM "FIGHTING" ITS GUN.



THEIR FIELD-GUNS ALIGNED. FOR "ACTION FRONT," ENGAGING AN ENEMY IN THE OPEN.



A CADET CLASS AT PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN GUN-MECHANISM: EXAMINING DETAILS OF THE BREECH-MECHANISM OF A FIELD-HOWITZER.



A CADET CLASS BEING INSTRUCTED IN GUN-SIGHTS AND THEIR WORKING EXAMINING THE DETAILS OF ORDINARY AND TELESCOPIC GUN-SIGHTS.

consonant with efficiency - a procedure that involves for both instructors and cadets continuous extra work and prolonged hours. That sort of thing, however, does not count with anyone among those concerned-everything that comes in the day's work is taken cheerfully and carried through to order. The illustrations give an excellent idea of the practical side of the field tuition of our young gunner-officers to be. Many of the cadets who are shown here will, it is certain, be in the battle-line on the Western Front, or elsewhere, with their batteries before very long-commissioned officers, R.A., carrying out their appointed duties as subalterns of batteries under fire.

SOME OF THE ANZACS' 3000 PRISONERS AT BROODSEINDE: THE GARRISONS OF GERMAN "PILL-BOXES" SURRENDERING.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM MAJERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



THE CAPTURE OF "PILL-BOXES" BY AUSTRALIANS ON THE WAY TO ZONNEBEKE: TAKING PRISONERS FROM FIVE STRONG POINTS NEAR RETALIATION FARM.

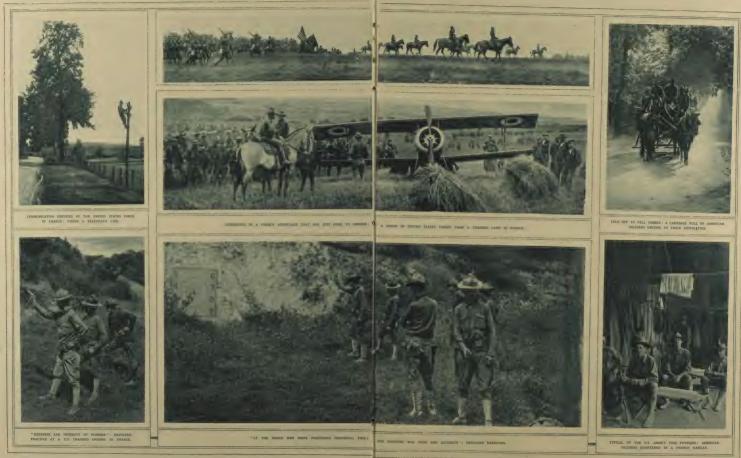
Describing the Battle of Broodseinde, Mr. Perry Robinson writes: "Besides English and Scottish troops, the Newfoundlanders were engaged, and also Australians and New Zealanders. That all did magnificently you already know, the centre of attack and place of honour being given to Australians and New Zealanders. It was the latter who took Gravenstafel spur, with the Heights of Abraham, and Australians took Broodseinde. . . . New Zealanders and Australians together must have taken nearly 3000 prisoners, with large numbers of machine-guns and trench-mortars, and a few anti-tank guns. They all agree that the enemy losses were extremely heavy. . . . Fighting at close quarters there seems to have been none, and some of the long men from oversea were bitterly discontented with lack of opportunity to use the bayonet. I heard of one Australian

Lieutenant who, single-handed, got the capitulation of a concrete fortress, with all its gallant garrison of 31. . . At one place strong German positions were found to be established just beyond the point to which the troops intended to go. When they stopped they found themselves annoyed by rifle and machine-gun fire from there, so they had a little battle of their own, captured the positions, and pushed our line out 150 yards or so further than appointed. Some men here even foraged for some distance further along the railway. Further to the right, the Australians also met with some resistance about the positions in Daisy Wood, and also at Retaliation Farm."-{Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.}

"THE GREAT REPUBLIC OF THE WEST" PREPARING FOR

FRENCH OFFICE

BATTLE IN EUROPE: U.S. TROOPS TRAINING IN FRANCE.

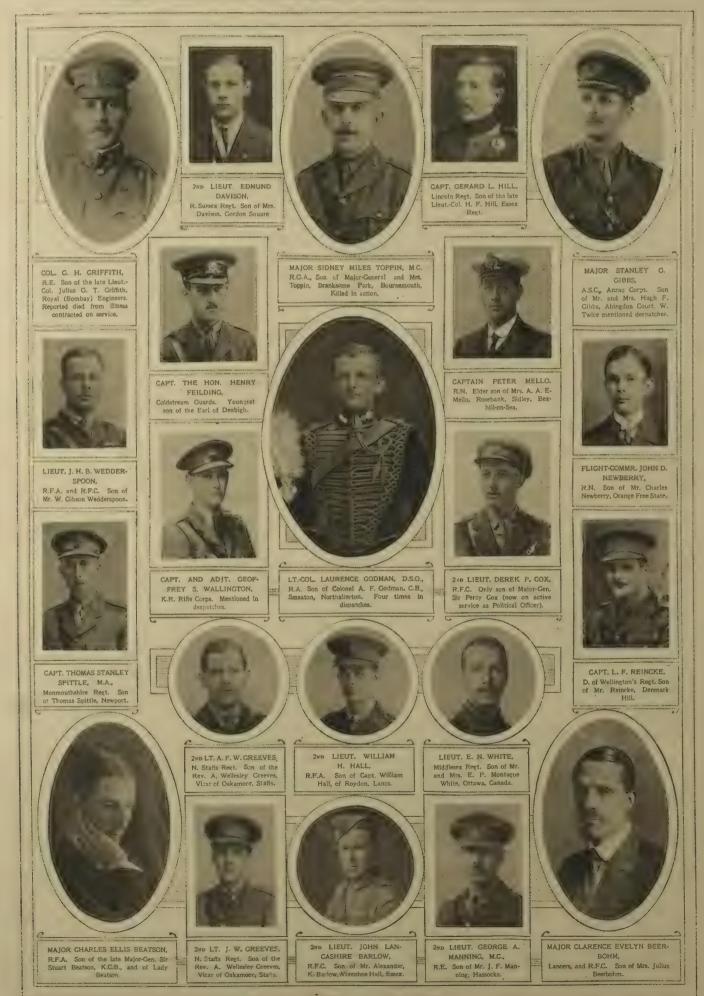


According to a Brette' comage from Washington on Gooder 21, the U.S. Domittery for Wite, 26s, Directon D. Daker, stated that the "manker of men of the new National Army arbitrary in Uniform Conference on Communication Communic

. It is cannon howeledge that certain number of Riddi institution here been but to not American Fore by the Riddi Army, and in the alternoon we winted a squal of young officers who were being trained by Riddi distillar, regress these most because the immentally peaks who the two regress the region of the contract of the regress that the regress the region of the contract of the region of the region of the optimal material key have the priviley of heading." Somewhing his imprecision the writer stay: "were very certainly extincted by these and of the region of the region

FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BASSANO, LANGFIER, LAPAYETTE, SPORT AND GENERAL, ELLIOTT AND FRY, DURRANT, BACON AND SON, SWAINE, LAPFAN, AND WAY





'WHEN THE PEACE BELLS RING'

LAVE you thought of what you can do to show your practical gratitude to your boy when he returns from the war? Do you realise that during the two or three years that he has spent in defending your home he has missed the opportunity of working and saving? Wouldn't it give you infinite pleasure and satisfaction if you could tell him on his return that you had saved £10, £20 or £100 for him in order that he may equip himself for the business battle in which he then has to engage? Of course it would. Why not start to-day? You will be glad that you did so.

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NEW NOVELS.

"Michail." The story of "Michail" (Heinemann), by "A Russian Lady," concerns itself primarily with the character of a good-hearted young officer of the Imperial Guards whose life is spoiled by an unhappy marriage, and secondarily with the study of Russian society from twenty years ago down to the outbreak of war. It is successful in both objects, and the book may stand as a light upon the matrimonial follies of men and women, and a very clear and sympathetic picture of Russian life among the upper classes—not so different from life in the corresponding social strata of any other country,

and sympathete petties of Russian Inle among the upper classes—not so dilterent from life in the corresponding social strata of any other country, except in the squandering of its energies by circumstance. The young men gamble a little more, drink rather more champagne than was considered good form in London in 1913—that is all. Michail—who stands, it may be presumed, for the average well-born syouth of his country—is easy, soft-hearted, a facile prey to women, and potentially an admirable father. He is tricked into marrying a woman of the vampire sort, one of the jealous and passionate beings whose temperament inevitably kills the love they seek to monopolise. The French masters of their psychology, and in Nathalie we find nothing that is new, though the portrait is painted with a fine feminine perception. The clean grain of Michail's father and grandmother, their simple standard of pride and duty, are well delineated. Where are the qualities of their breed now, in the whirtpool of Revolution? Are they impotent altogether, or will they rise to renewed vigour in a Russia relorn? Michail's, thanks to social conditions, was a wasted life, but the future may put his kind to better uses. The book leaves us said, but sets us thinking.

The Old 'Un, from" The Broad "The Definite Object."

Object." from "The Broad Highway," reappears in "The Definite Object" (Sampson Low), by Mr. Jeffery Farnol, so that his public should know exactly where the new book stands. It is as Dickensian as usual. Mr. Farnol's popularity shows how wide a field still stands open for the super-sentmentalist in the world of fiction. His sweetimeats are obviously welcome. "The Definite Object," being so definitely Mr. Farnol, opens with a chapter "which describes, among other things, a pair of whiskers."

Mr. Brimberly's whiskers. The whiskers of an elderly Mr. Brimberly's whiskers. The whiskers of an elderly valet, who is found entertaining another gentleman's gentleman in his master's quarters, and who apostrophises him (as valets, of course, always do) in this wise: "This is young Har's own room, Sir. These is young Har's own pieters, Sir. I'm fond of hart, Sir; I find hart very soothing and restful. Number one—a windmill very much out of repair; but that 's hart, Sir. Number two—a lady dressed in what I might term dish-a-bell, Sir, and there isn't much of it; but that 's hart again. Of course, duction to a story that goes on to show us the aristocratic young Ravenslee encountering and disarming a boyburglar, calling upon the boy-burglar repentant to lead him to Hell's Kitchen, New York, after hands clasped and tears brushed tremulously away, and that unites beauty in distress—after the proper number of chapters—with a truly noble millionaire. "Lord, what a silly, beautiful, lovely thing love is!" says Mrs. Trapes, sighing and switching off the light at the end of this rose-coloured and sugar-coated story.



FRENCH FORTS IN THE VERDUN DISTRICT: THE KING OF ITALY, DURING A RECENT VISIT, EXPLORING A COMMUNICATION TRENCH.

French Official Photograph.

being only studies, they don't look finished—which is the most hartistikest part about 'em! But, Lord, young Har never finishes anything—too tired! 'Ang me, Sir, if I don't think 'e were born tired! But then, 'oo ever knew a haristocrat as wasn't?" Brimberly is the comic valet (or Englishman) as an American or a suburban British audience might possibly expect to find him. He is described, it will be seen, with the appropriate humour. He is a fitting intro-

"Anne Lulworth." The crispness of Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick's method makes her one of the wick's method makes her one of the most refreshing novelists on the publishers' lists. She cannot write a slovenly sentence, and her culture expresses itself not only in delightfully appropriate English, but in the commonsense of her survey of humanity. If she chooses, as she so often has done, and as she does once more in "Anne Lulworth" (Methuen), to chronicle the experiences of average people, she imports so often has done, and as she does once more in "Anne Lulworth" (Méthuen), to chronicle the experiences of average people, she imports into her story a vision that observes them on all sides, and sets them down without prejudice—unless there is a pleasant leaning towards the side of humour. Anne, the heroine of the new novel, is a good specimen of the English girl. She bears translation from Putney to a Cornish manor-house with composure, although the change from her little suburban home to the space and beauty of Rosmodres thrills her to the marrow. She does not attempt to disguise the thrill, and it adds to her charm—the charm that has subjugated next-door, clerkly Tony, and that proceeds to make short work of Victor Tyrrell, the master of Rosmodres. Last time Mrs. Sidgwick wrote a novel she pilloried the Prussians, as her intimate krowick wrote a novel she pilloried the Prussians, as her intimate krowing the Channel, she holds another enemy up to scorn. Mr. Flathers, the pacifist, thick-skinned and offensive, is odious enough to serve for a solemn warning to cranks, if it be possible to persuade the crank to see himself as others see him. It strikes us that Cornish society was tolerant to Mr. Flathers beyond reason. We are left wondering what happened to him when compulsory service came in. "Anne Lulworth" is a moving love-story apart from its other merits, which include a vivid picture of the middle-class English at war.

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LITERATURE.

A History of Poland.

It might be suggested that the temptation to write about Poland has been too much for many people, and that ome of them. At the same time, if we are to have endless ome of them. At the same time, if we are to have endiess books about that unhappy country and its troubles past,

Minister (he does not say which one) who remarked; "Poland had better be annihilated, so as to have done with her once for all" and certainly Tsar Nicholas behaved as though the advice were very palatable, Germany may claim at least to have followed a consistent policy. Of the three kingdoms—Russia, Austria, and Germany—that have divided Poland among them, Germany has behaved worst to the conquered provinces, though she has developed their resources. Russia comes

has developed their resources. Russia comes next; while Austria alone has treated the subject peoples with some approach to fairness. The useful maps that accompany Major Whitton's volume show at once how largely Poland bulked in Europe before the first of the partitions, and how enormous will be the difficulties of restoring the ancient kingdom. The Poles, or some of them, want the whole kingdom, including Posen, East Prussia, with Danzig on the Vistula, and a guarantee by the Great Powers. Small wonder that Major Whitton is content to be a historian.

Powers. Small wonder that M is content to be a historian, and refuses to attempt prophecy. Few would dare to rush in where he has not account to tread. cared to tread.

The future The Turkish of Europe Empire. is still largely concerned with the future of the vast regions over

largely concerned with the future of the vast regions over which for many years the Turk held sway that "The Turkish Empire," by Lord Eversley (T Fisher Unwin), must claim the attention of thoughtful and leisured readers, as well as the close study of those who take a special interest in Ottoman rule past, present, and to come. The author has divided his book into two parts, dealing first with the growth of Turkey from the time of Othman (1288) to the Grand Wazeer Sokolli (1566); and then with the decay of the Empire—an affair of slow beginnings that has proceeded at a great pace since Abdul Hamid ascended the throne in 1876, and received its final momentum when he was deposed. It would hardly be right to say that Lord Eversley has no prejudice; one prefers to record his sincere endeavour to deal fairly with an intricate and tangled problem. The writer of this note, who knew Turkey and its dependencies under Abdul Hamid, was forced to the conclusion that the Sultan's methods, vile though many of them were, must be regarded as the inevitable outcome of political conditions. The jealousies and intrigues of all the Great Powers, their

'influence in promoting revolt, their insane jealousies, their rôle of grasping money-lender to the Porte—all these hard facts receive less than justice from Lord Eversley when he makes out his indictment. Yet, when all has been said, the fact remains that the Turkish Empire has fallen from power because it has never produced capable and honest administrators. It has long been an anachronism in Europe, but those who think that, when the Turk has disappeared or been transferred to Asia, the Millennium will come to Eastern Europe imagine a vain thing. Lord Eversley does well to recall the brilliant rule in Constantinople of Lord Stratford de Redeliffe, who, as British Ambassador to the Porte, established a reputation that lives to this day by his courage and rectitude; though even in his time most of the work was coloured or directed by questions of British policy which had no real reference to Turkish interests. The impartial historian of the future will, one ventures to think, declare that all the Great Powers of Europe in turn, without exception, took advantage of the decline of the Turkish inducace in promoting revolt, their insane jealousies, their



THE ALLIES' NEW BROTHERS-IN-ARMS FROM THE FAR EAST VISITING THE WESTERN FRONT: STEEL-HELMETED CHINESE OFF SHOWN ROUND BY FRENCH OFFICER-HOSTS. French Official Photograph

Empire, stripped its Sultan of all they could secure—and, in short, despite political platitudes and high-sounding justification, played a part of which they have nothing to be proud. Lord Eversley does not anticipate what we take to be the ultimate verdict of history. He deals only with selected and familiar aspects of the case, and within his brief he has given us a discourse Continued control.

CHINESE OFFICER - VISITORS TO THE FRENCH MEUSE FRONT A MOTOR-BOAT RUN ON A CANAL BETWEEN POSTS ON ONE SECTION; WITH FRENCH OFFICERS AS CICERONES.

French Official Photograph,

present, and to come, let them be as well thought out and clearly written as "A History of Poland" (Constable), by Major F. E. Whitton, who has already placed to his credit on admirable study of the Battle of the Marne. For the general reader, interest in Poland begins with the middle of the eighteenth century, but the seven chapters in which the author leads up to this period owe an interest to his keen eye for historical values. Poland owes most of her troubles to the scoundrel Frederick the Great, the beloved of Carlyle, and, after him, to the perennial greed of Russia, Cermany, and Austria. When, after the greater part of a century of suffering, she made another fierce attempt for freedom (1831), she lost the sympathies of France and England because she had declared that the Romanoffs were to be deposed! Such a suggestion was too much for the nerves of monarchies, Constitutional or otherwise. "So there is an end of the Foles," wrote Lord Palmerston when Tsar Nicholas had stamped out the insurrection. "I am heartily sorry for them, but their case had been for some time hopeless." Again, Major Whitton quotes the Prussian

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Oxo in Mesopotamia.

feeling it might not reach him in good condition; but hewrites home to us that he uses OXO to fortify the soup htey have, and asks for more to be sent each week, as OXO is very sustaining and helpful to buck one up in such a trying climate."

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Eighty Years' Memories.

Memories.

"Whom the Gods love die young." and, despite his nearly eighty years, the author of these happy and altogether delightful memories, Lord Redesdale, died young. In "Further Memories," by Lord Redesdale, died young. The hand his former volume enchanting. A broad humanity and a keen perception of the beautiful, and, further, of the humorous, go to the making of this volume. The author's interest in people, places, and eyents never failed; and when, at last, the end of his long life seemed within sight, he appreciated being "ted with the apples of correspondence," and wrote: "Your letters are a consolation for being deprived of taking a part in the doings of the great world. The Country Mouse—even if the creature were able to scuttle back into the cellars of the great—would still be out of all communion with the mighty, owing to physical infirmity. And now comes the kind Town Mouse and tells him all that he most cares to know." How irre-pressible was his mental activity, even at a great age, is shown by his remark only about a year before his death, that he had been "busy for the last two months making a close study of Dante." A quaint and characteristic touch of humonr may be found in his confession that "the Three R's" alone remained to him, and "of those, only two—lor, owing to my having enjoyed an Eton education in days when arithmetic was deemed to be no part of the intellectual panophy of a gentleman. I can neither add, subtract, nor divide." Mr. Edmund Gosse's sympathetic Foreword puts the reader in the mood to enjoy these memories of men and women, places and events, life during the Paris Commune, and notes on Russia; and there is a vivid description of his beautiful garden Veluvana, into which he

£47 10 0

introduces exquisite descriptions of Japanese gardens, and writes eloquently of the life and legends of Buddha, and the fascination of the East. To legend, fable, history—remote or of yesterday—Lord Redesdale lends a charm that is his own, while his stories of the Commune are as grim as other descriptions are beautiful. Memories of royal and notable men and women figure in the pages; a chapter is given to Sir Richard Wallace, and his collection; another to interesting notes on Russia.



ON THE FRENCH FRONT ON THE UPPER MARNE: A HEAVY "POSITION-GUN" ON THE LINE OF MARCH BY ROAD TO ITS STATION .- [French Official Photograph.]

Home Life in the Near East.

At a time like the present, Miss Lucy M. J. Garnett's new book, "Home Life in the Balkans" (Methuen), comes quite appropriately. For one thing, it gives—in such a way as to bring vividly before the eyes of everybody, or, at any rate, English-speaking people—genre pictures, as it were, among folk of certain races of the so-called "lesser nationalities" of Europe, whose ultimate disposal and fate will be in the hands of the Allies, when the hour of victory in the Great War at last strikes, and the time for "settling up accounts" arrives

with the final Congress of the Nations. The book is one.

with the final Congress of the Nations. The book is one, from a social and semi-political and war-problem point, of some importance at the present time. It appears as a volume in the publishers' series of popularly descriptive works entitled "Home Life Books." Among the volumes listed are, "Home Life" in Russia, in Germany, in France, in Italy, in Holland, to name five more or less topical in a widely comprehensive category. The author is an acknowledged authority on some phases of life in the Near East, being well known by her writings on Turkey and Modern Greece—the outcome, as in the case of her present work, of first-hand information, acquired personally, on the spot, among the people she is concerned with. Five different nationalities of Balkan dwellers come within the writer's purview, and she deals with her observations and impressions, and records of closely noted facts, graphically, in considerable detail, and with instructive thoroughness. Except two, the Serbs and the Montenegrins, practically the entire group of Balkan nationalities, the begople inhabiting the lands between the Danube and the Bosphorus from north to south, and across from the lower Adriatic to the Black Sea, are included. Albanians, Wallachs (Balkan nomads), Bulgarians, particularly the Bosphorus from north to south, and across from the lower Adriatic to the Black Sea, are included. Albanians, Wallachs (Balkan nomads), Bulgarians, particularly the Bosphorus from north to south, and across from the lower Adriatic to the Black Sea, are included. Albanians, Wallachs (Balkan nomads), Bulgarians, particularly the Bosphorus from north to south, and across from the lower Adriatic to the Black Sea, are included. Albanians, Wallachs (Balkan nomads), Bulgarians, particularly the Bosphorus from north to south, and across from the lower Adriatic to the Black Sea, are included. Albanians, Wallachs (Balkan nomads), Bulgarians, particularly the more season between the Danube and the Bosphorus from north to south, and across from the Bosphorus from





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those of Titania invite us to share a modern Midsummer Night's Dream? Who else could make poetry out of a rioup of disillusioned married couples, and plunge them in and out of dreamland without provoking in his hearers any laughter save that happy mirth which goes with the author and his creatures, and is delighted to follow where the magician chooses to lead? Who else could take that fond and unrealisable aspiration which makes us all ejaculate at times," If I had my life over again; if I could but have another chance," and realise it for us vicariously without moralising or solemnity, and with the most varied inventions of tenderness and quaint fantasy? Who but he can handle so graciously the charm of childhood, or would venture to devote almost a whole act to the talk such easy, such delicious talk—between a childless father

and his imaginary girl-child? Sir James Barrie does all these things, while we tremble, quite needlessly, lest the spell of his magic should break. Out in the wood, the butterfly husband runs away with his own wife, her rival left weeping. Out there middle-age forgets it is married, and dances contentedly as it flutes; to make amends, however, when it awakes, by courting afresh its comfortable spouse. There, too, the waiter with large ideas has used his instinct for graft to become a millionaire, and proudly lets a Lady Caroline languish at his feet. And there, finally, the artist who has married his model, and been driven by her discontent to driak, is the man he might have been with the daughter whose company he has never enjoyed, and sees in his wife only a poor beggared creature he must befriend. Lessons can doubtless be found by those who look for them here; perhaps the playwright sanctions our dreams. At any rate, he offers us an entertainment which makes us reflect, not too hard; sigh, not unhappily; smile, almost consistently, at his portraits of our kind; and love him for that spirit, ever young and ebullient, which even in the midst of a great war remembers the claims of beauty, laughter, and youth His troop of players catch his spirit. Mr. Hatherton, quite a hobgoblin of a good fairy; Mr. Norman Forbes, the picture of happiness as he pipes and dances; Miss Maude Millett, the sweetest of matrons; Miss Jessie Bateman, Miss Hilda Moore, Miss Doris Lytton, Miss Lydia Bilbrooke, all as pretty as their gowns; Mr. Will West, majestically laughable alike as waiter and man of fortune; and, above all, Mr. Gerald Du Maurier and Mrss Faith Celli representing the relations of indulgent father and teasing daughter with a naturalness that bring tears to the eye, and must satisfy even a Barrie's hopes.

"THE THIRTEENTH CHAIR," AT

"THE THIRTEENTH CHAIR," AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

Rules in art are only made to be broken by the successful innovator, so that the dramatist who knows what he is doing may even haze his audience in the manner of the detective-story-writer, always provided that in defying stage convention he can maintain in the same way the tension of excitement. Mr. Bayard Veiller, author of "Within the Law." has his technique in such sure control that in his latest drama, one of spiritualism and crime, he can put a dozen persons at séance with a medium, darken his room

while a murder is committed, and with the certainty that one of the twelve is guilty leave you guessing, and guessing wrong every time, for three acts; and yet as keen on the trail as his American police-inspector, and as thrilled with his surprise, when the confession comes, as though the play were a novel. How he manages it is his own secret. Largely his success is due to his making you look at the affair through the eyes of a mother, a clairvoyante, half-charlatan, half-believer, an adventuress with both a sense of fun and strong maternal cmotion, so that you want, for her sake and her daughter s, the latter, who gradually becomes suspect, to escape suspicion. Partly it is a matter of ingenuity in situations. But the cast must also have its dues—a brilliant cast that includes Mrs. Patrick Campbell, allowed for once to combine humour with intensity; Miss Hilda Bayley, with not much to say, but with plenty of moments of feeling; Mr. Arthur Finn, given one chance which he seizes; and Mr. James Carew, orce more in the garb of American officialdom, and as vital as u unal.

"THE WILLOW TREE." AT THE GLOBE.

"THE WILLOW TREE." AT THE GLOBE.

There are some plays that come to us from America, though they have been fewer lately, of which the authors seem to think that atmosphere is all-sufficing. "The Willow Tree," in which Benrimo and Harrison Rhodes have collaborated, belongs to this sort. Its Japanese house



THE BOX AND THE BULLET: A STORY WITHOUT WORDS.

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is presumably the real thing; the paper panels and cushions and costumes, and with them the little landscapegarden, are much more correct, we may believe, than such similar things as we have seen on the stage hitherto; and doubtless one of the playwrights has made sure that the heroine, in her chatter and her love-making, shall be less idealised than our Chrysanthèmes and Butterflys of the past. But it is the externals that are genuine in this play, while the dram is amazingly thin. Apart from scenery and trappings, we are offered only what is pretentious and low. The first, if we except a capit is interested of the whow tree of which miss near the first. and trappings, we are offered only what is pretentious and low. The first of the willow tree of which in the such of the regard of the willow tree of which in the such that the period of the willow tree of which in the such that the period of the willow tree of which in the such that the image that comes to life a Japanese maiden, and the lover who vitalises her an Englishman. In the econd act we have something like the sentimental scenes of "Madame Butterfity," varied with an episode in which a priest's magic makes the girl again an image, to her lover's grief. At last, in the final act, we get something like an original plot, the heroine repeating the self-sacrifice of the Willow-Tree Princess who bade her lover, when he preferred her to his country's call, to cut down the tree from which she had issued and so released him to his duty. But the real story comes too late; the action has dragged too long and been too subordinated to considerations of the merely picturesque and pretty for the pathos of this section to make amends. As a result, the actors are required to do more posing than acting. Mr. Owen Nares, in the moment in which the hero thinks he has lost his playmute, has one fine burst of possion; Miss Renée Kelly, who outgests that, if children come to lovers, she would like five in a day; and Mr. A. E. Matthews and Miss Haidee Wright are also in the cast. But it is the scenic artists who have been given the chances in the Globe production

The question of our air-raid defence is so many-sided that it is not surprising that people in general, and Members of Parliament in particular, should show a too pressing "want to know" disposition. But it is also a commonplace, but well worth keeping in mind, that "we are at war," and Mr. Bonar Law's indignation at being catechised is very comprehensible. There is sometimes not merely safety, but sound and very necessary policy, in keeping our own counsel, and to no phase of the war does this apply with more force than to the air department. Its possibilities are so immense, and so constantly being added to, that the best air policy for the Man in the Street, and sometimes even in the House, is silence. There is little doubt that we are on the eve of new developments in the Vir Service, and that its significance and value are increasing day by day. There are those who consider that, in conjunction with the other means of "carfying on," it may prove a decisive factor in our final success.

CHESS.

To Correspondents.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

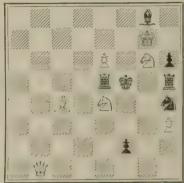
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I PAUL TAYLOR (Exeter).—Acceptable, as usual.

H F L Meyer (Sydenham).—Thanks for further contribution. Your last has brought n any expressions of approval from our solvers.

PROBLEM No. 3770 .- BY F. W. WALTON



White to play, and mate in two noves

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3708.-BY T. KING FARKS. WHITE

1. Q to Q 3rd

2. Q or Kt mates.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3765 received from E G Prince (Houston, 1. m., 1. m.), 1:01 No. 3766 from A Field (Athol, Mass., U.S.A.), and R F Morris (Shrebrooke, Canada); of No. 3768 from L Stanley Kettlewell (Barningham), W R Tebbs, Jacob Vergall, Edith Vicars (Wood Dalling), Supt. F. Palmer (Church), H Grasett Baldwin (Farnban), G Sorrie (Stonchaven), Captain Challice (Great Yarnouth), F R Athbay, Major Deykin (Edmingham), F C Thomson, Rev. Probindary Wynne Willion (Heriford), N R Dharmavir (Padibam), A L Lowndes (Newport), W Woodward (New-

ton Ablot), Dyer Drakeford (Brierley Hol), F Beer (East Ham), Rev. J Christie (Berlingham), H S Brandreth (Weybridge), J C Stackhouse (Tor-quay), A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), J Faul Taylor (Exeter), C Haviland (Frinley Green), C V Johnson (Elverpool), A F P (Greifton), F A Previval (Edmonton), C Dunn (Camberwell), and John Faacson (Liverpool).

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 $Game\ played\ in\ the\ All\ India\ Touriament\ of\ the\ Calcutta\ Class\ Club between Messis, W. D. Dutt\ and N. R. Joslin.$

WHITE (Mr. D.)

1. P to Q 4th
2. P to Q B 4th
2. P to Q B 3th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
4. B to K Kt 5th B to K 2nd
5. P to K 3rd
7. P takes P
1. B to Q 3rd
9. Castles
0. P to Q R 3rd
1. Kt b K B 3rd
1. P to Q R 3rd
1. P to Q R 3rd
1. P to Q R 3rd
1. Kt b K Sq
1. P to Q Kt 4th
1. Kt P takes P
1. B to Kt 5th
1. Kt takes R
1. Kt to Q 4th
2. Kt to Q 4th
3. P takes B
4. Kt to Q 4th
4. Kt to Q 4th
5. Kt to Q 4th
5. Kt to Q 4th
6. Kt takes Kt
6. Kt takes Kt
6. Kt takes At
6. Kt takes B
8. Q to Q 3rd
8. R to Q B sq
8. R to K does not fully realise to A neat way of winning, as the Pawn thus gained must score in the Black does not fully realise the workness of his Queen's Pawn, and the necessity of immediate measures for its support. The position is not a comfortable one, but Kt to B 3rd seems the best continuation available.

Q 6th, etc.

ding.

Q takes Q

Kt to K 7 (ch) K to B sq

Kt takes Q R to Q sq

R to Q sq

Kt to B 3rd

Kt takes R (ch)

Kt takes R, and White ut
mately wins.

20. B to B 6th
By this effective occupation of a
quare that has been for rome little
time Black's danger-point, White is
carried well on the road to victory.
Kt to B 3rd is now too late a reply, on
account of 2r. Kt to B 5th, Q to B 2nd,
22. B takes B, Q takes B, 23. Kt to
Of 6th etc.

R takes R Q to Q 3rd 23. Q takes Q P

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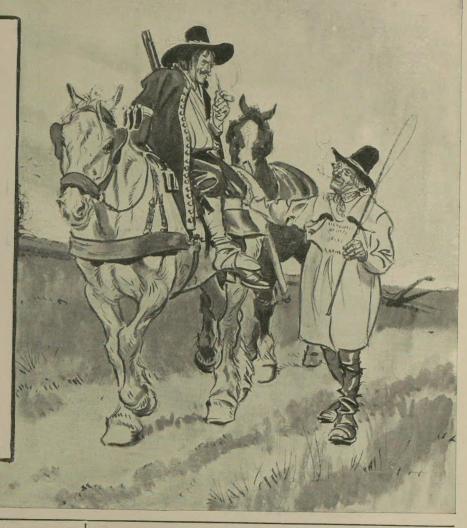
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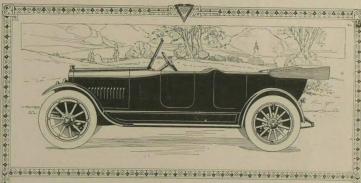
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

More Petrol Restrictions.

The pursuit of motoring for pleasure, which has for long been hedged about with no end of restrictive orders and latest Order of the Board of Trade. Under its terms, no petrol may be used for any other purpose than the carrying out of work directly of importance to the nation. Cars may not even be used for the conveyance of their owners to golf-courses, hunt-meetings, or any other sports—indeed, it seems to be very doubtful if they may be used to take their owners to the theatre or out to dinner. On the reading of the Order, I should say they certainly cannot be so used. It is provided that petrol, or petrol substitute, may be used "for the purposes of the profession, trade, or business carried on by, or the necessary household affairs of, the person on whose behalf the motor vehicle is being used, where the journey cannot otherwise be reasonably and where the journey cannot otherwise be reasonably

conveniently accomplished." Certainly this wording cannot be construed to mean that the car-owner may legitimately use his vehicle for dining out or theatregoing, so the Order clearly has the effect of putting a stop to everything in the way of what, for the want of a better term, may be called social motoring. Much greater powers are given to the police, who can now, in cases where there is reason to suspect that a car is being used for pleasure, stop it and require the occupants to give an account of themselves. A general instruction is being issued to the police all over the country to see that the provisions of the Order are strictly observed, so we may expect that our friends in blue will be more than a little busy until the novelty of the new order of things has had time to wear off a little. It is just as well, perhaps, that the position should be clearly defined, and this is certainly done by the latest "Motor Spirit Restriction Order"; but, except that it does put things on a clear and unmistakeable basis, it does not seem to me to take us very much farther along the road of restriction, because, in spite of the outcry there has been about "joy riding" and the diatribes of a section of the Press against unpartictic motorists who have been using "petrol and blood" to propel themselves about the country on pleasure bent, the amount of motor-spirit that has been used in this way has been quite infinitesimal—in fact, I should say it was so small that it scarcely justifies the issue of yet another Order to save it. All the Order will really do will be to cause a lot of vexation to genuine warworkers, who will be held up in their

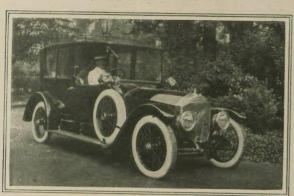
journeyings to explain to the police that they are really not joy-riders; but it is scarcely likely to achieve the task of saving where there has really been no substantial leakage.



MOTOR-CYCLES IN EAST AFRICA: THE MOTOR-CYCLE CORPS LEAVING KILOSSA. The Motor-Cycle Corps, which has done, and is doing, such valuable work in East Africa, are here seen leaving Kilossa, on their B.S.A. motor-cycles, which are serving them so well in their strenuous duties

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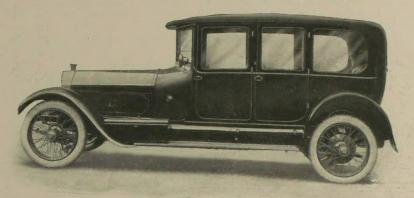
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development, and, successful as last week's demonstration was, one of the principal lessons to be deduced was that we have a long way to go before gas can be said to be a real substitute fuel. I had the curiosity to take out the average mileages claimed per charge of gas, and I find that, taking thirty vehicles with given mileages, the average is only seventeen, and I am perfectly confident that in practice it would fall substantially below that figure. This really means that, for the present, gas is not practical as a fuel for long distances, and until it is it will remain, as I said a week ago, nothing but a stongar until more liquid fuel is available. development, and, successful as last week's demonstration a stop-gap until more liquid fuel is available

Woman's Work in Italy.

As the war continues and the call for fighting men becomes more and more insistent, women are having to take up a greater share of the labour which previously had been considered only suitable for the sterner sex. The movement is not common to any one of the Allied countries;

but, while much has been heard of this side of the war in England, France, and, in a lesser degree, America, nothing has been mentioned of the rôle Italian women are playing in the great struggle. In the industrial north of Italy women have now taken their places by the side of men in the great factories supplying the armies in the field. In the Fiat factory at Turin, now the biggest automobile concern in Lurope, women were first introduced to the electrical department, where they were found particularly suited for the delicate and skilled tasks of making lighting and dynamos and coils. I ater, women were employed in the machine-shops. Most of the radiators required for Tiat lorries and aeroplanes are now produced by female labour, while many of the automatic tools are handled entirely by women. The iron foundry appears at first sight beyond the scope of women; but even here it has been found that many of the more delicate tasks connected with the making of moulds are quite suitable for women and girls. At the other extreme we have the aeroplane

departments, where the work is light and cleanly, and where, in consequence, Italian women considerably outnumber men.

A Talbot Competition
Success.

At Grahamstown, South Africa, there was recently held the annual hill-climb for the Pegasus Cup presented by the Vacuum Oil Company of South Africa. The winner's Talbot came out first on formula after making fastest time, thereby taking the cup and club gold medal. This same car, which won the previous event a year ago, is a 12-h.p. Talbot which has been in the constant service of its owner-driver since December 1913. The whole of the output of Talbot cars is now devoted to war service, and the nost one can hope is that this victory is an augury of further Talbot successes in the brighter days to come.



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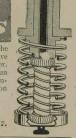
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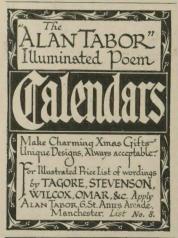
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